

Mr. Leepy  
Richmond Hill



# DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1855.

NO. 3.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,  
LICENTIATE of the College of Physicians,  
LICENTIATE of the College of Surgeons,  
Fellow of the University of Göttingen,  
LICENTIATE of the Apothecarial Hall of Ireland,  
LICENTIATE, Accoucheur of the Lying-in Hospital of  
Dublin, Ireland,  
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine  
in Canada East and Canada West,  
Licensed "to practice as a General Medical Practitioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated."  
Will be found (unless when absent) at professional  
business.)

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,  
NEWMARKET.

Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1851. ff-39

## DR. BURNIE,

One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,  
HOLLAND LANDING.

Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1851. 431

## JOHN McNAB,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,

[6m28] Church Street, Toronto.

JOHN T. STOKES,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,

SHARON, C. W.

November 12, 1853. ff-11

## J. C. BLISS,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has taken the House of Mr. James Morely

Autors, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its branches. He returns thanks for past

favours and solicits a share of public patronage.

December 21, 1852.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,  
GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEY-  
ANCER, DEBTS COLLECTED,  
BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED

Office at the OLD STAND on the Hill,  
Newmarket.

N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS  
FOR SALE.

July 30th, 1852.

T. BOTSFORD,  
Saddler, Harness, and  
TRUNK MAKER,  
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,  
NEWMARKET.

All ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1851. 431

SETH ASHTON,  
General Auctioneer

For Whitechurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can  
make application either personally or by letter,  
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.

Newmarket, May 4, 1851. 6m13

R. MOORE,  
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, SIXTY TO THE  
COURT, COUNCIL OFFICE,  
TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb 17, 1851.

R. C. McMULLEN,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House  
Land, General Commission, Division Court  
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and  
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society,  
Commissioner and Auctioneer.

Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,  
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in  
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.,  
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge  
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,  
ELEGATING DAY VICTIMS,  
NEWMARKET,

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,  
of their own compound, adapted to the various  
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which  
we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,

For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,  
Old Sore, Sciad Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,  
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general  
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt  
attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.

Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. ff-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for  
past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared  
to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,  
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles  
usually required in his line of business.

A number of SUGAR KETTLES,  
STOVES, and PLOUGHES, on hand for sale.

Newmarket, February 16th 1854. ff-1

Dr. SAXTON,  
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-  
paired to order, and Warranted.

WANTED—an Apprentice to learn the

Business.

Newmarket, September 9, 1853. ff-32

Book Binding,

In all its various branches, executed with neatness  
and despatch, at the

NEW ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, June 9th 1854. ff-1

## POETRY.

For the New Era

### Love Unrequited.

The flowers of Earth may fade and go,  
And beauty's cheek may cease to glow,  
Unfeeling love still strives to cheer  
The gloomy path through many a year;  
But yet the heart still feels the woes  
Which spring from love's deep, deathless throe,  
Love unrequited, mournful thine;

A knell to hope's bright passion'd dream;  
A calm may rest upon the eye,  
The bosom ceases may heavy sigh,  
Around the lip a smile may sweetly steep,  
The blushing wild rose drinks the dew  
And swelling, over, seems to woe;  
Yet, weeping out its sweet perfume  
Till dying, sinks into the tomb;  
And thus the poet wraps in song  
While dulcet numbers flow along;  
Wrings out the fragrance of the heart  
Till death the magic chain doth part.

Diego.

## LITERATURE.

### The Dove of the Storm.

Gently and quietly the night folded his  
wings a pleasant home among the Green  
Mountains, where a happy circle were gathered  
round a blazing fire of maple wood. It was  
one of those old fashioned homesteads of which  
every one has a bright idea; tall trees bent  
over it as if to shelter the young hearts that  
beat happily under that roof, and peacefully,  
as the birds that sing to them through  
the long summer days, dwelt the little mountaineers  
in their secluded home. Their parents  
had now been absent a week on a visit to friends  
at a distance, though it was mid winter, and  
the broad evergreen forests were thickly cov-  
ered with snow. They were not the people  
who spent in pleasure the loveliest season God  
has given us, for little thought could they take  
of journeying for amusement when the rich  
fruit and waving grain was ripening fast for  
them to gather.

It was the farmer's season for slogging now;  
the harvest moon had long since waned, and left  
rich stores in barn and granary. There were  
stalwart boys to leave at home, who knew right  
well what care was needful; and the parents  
had not feared to leave the little band alone  
without any protection but their own innocence  
and the care of Him in whom they trusted.

Trained as they had been to brave all storm  
and danger, caring lightly for either, the hardy  
children had enjoyed the independence of being  
"left to, taking care of themselves," as  
James Graham had expressed it, and now they  
were recounting all the home duties they had  
performed, for the absent ones were expected  
home that night, and each little heart beat hap-  
pily in the consciousness of having done right.

"Well," said James, "I guess father don't  
expect to find the corn all husked when he  
gets home."

"No, nor the old shed all boarded up so  
nicely," said Richard.

"What have you got to tell father Annie?"  
said James to a little gentle creature, who looked  
like a white morning glory with blue eyes.

"Oh, I shall tell him good we've all been,  
and how I helped you feed the lambs every  
day."

You'll tell him we've been good, too, won't  
you cousin Marian?" asked Richard, for the  
roguish boy began to remember certain instances  
of his teasing and fun which he thought  
might not sound very well in the account.

A gay and brilliant girl was cousin Marian,  
who had escaped from the dull restraint of  
city life, for a little while to enjoy the freedom  
she loved. Oh, it was strange how she could  
leave a sphere of gaiety and fashion, where  
she was the brightest star, to sit on that old  
stone hearth in the farmer's kitchen, to crack  
butternuts or help pare apples till her little  
white hands looked black enough; but she did  
love it, and dearly they all loved her, she was  
so gifted and so kind, so winsome to all; and  
then, as James said, she was a first rate hand  
at making candy and popping corn.

But Marian Norville was not gentle, indeed  
she wasn't for she had rather play the romping  
games of the country girls, or coast with  
James Graham, of a moonlight night, than  
dance to the bewitching polka in her splendid  
city home; and why should she not? for the  
shadows of old bending trees trembled on the  
frozen lake, and the moon shined brighter there  
than gas-light does in a crowded room, on  
beauty which God did not make. Perhaps, too,  
Marian had hoisted thoughts than of mere  
enjoyment, for every night she had gathered the  
children round her, and with them repeated a  
prayer so earnest in its few simple words, that  
their young eyes closed reverently as they nestled  
and all their mirth and gaiety were for a few  
moments forgot on. Now as she sat on a  
rude, low seat, with Annie's sweet face resting  
in her lap, the glowing fire-light lit upon  
her face with the truest gladness as she an-  
swered Richard:

"Yes, coz, you've been good almost all the  
time, but—"

While she was speaking the whole group  
was startled by a low distinct rapping on the  
window pane, and there, with its white breast  
close against the glass, was a trembling dove,  
picking the frost-covered window, as if it  
plead for shelter amid the driving storm. All  
the children ran eagerly to the door and Richard  
had the dove gently and carefully in Marian's hand.

The flickering light of the candle  
shone far out on the lonely road, and  
showed two figures all wreathed in the falling  
snow. It was unusual in that lonely place  
to see strangers passing thus at night and the  
ever restless Richard exclaimed:

"You carry in the dove and warm it, and I  
will run out and see who they are."

Beautiful looked the pale frozen dove to the  
kind ones, who had rescued it. As it nestled  
closer to Marian's bosom, there was a glid-

ing in its opening eyes that seemed almost human,  
so expressively it told of gratitude and content.  
They all smoothed the ruffled white plumes  
carelessly, talking all the while to "Dove,"  
as if it knew their meaning. They scarcely  
heeded the entrance of Richard until he said:

"Those folks were beggars, and wanted that  
we should keep 'em over night, but I told 'em  
as father always does, that every town took  
care of its own poor, and if they staid at home  
they needn't suffer."

"Who were they? how did they look?  
where did they come from?" inquired they all.

"Oh, they looked bad enough; there was  
an old man and a girl as big as Marian, and  
they came from some place down below that  
I never heard of before. The old elder said  
he was going to see his brother up north, but  
I guess he made up that story."

"Why, Dick, I didn't think you'd turn off  
on an old man and a poor shivering girl in such a  
night as this?" and James spoke he went  
to the window, adding, "I don't think father  
and mother will come, it's stormy so; if they  
are on the way, they'll put up somewhere."

"The old man's breath snelt of ruin," an-  
swered Richard, "and if he can buy that he  
can buy a lodgings. I did pity the girl, to be  
sure, for when I told them the tavern was two  
miles off she said, 'Oh, dear, that seems a  
great ways!'"

Father says it's only encouraging folks to  
drink, if you do anything for them when they  
wander about so," continued Richard.

He did, indeed, repeat an oft heard sentiment  
of his father's when he said it, for though a  
worthy man in most respects, Mr. Graham  
was one of those who "remember the poor,"  
only so far as the sufferers are good and virtuous,  
and struggling hard to support themselves.

But the holier and better teachings of his  
wife had given the children other feelings, and  
Richard's conscience smote him when little  
Annie quietly said:

"Mother wouldn't have sent them away if  
the man did drink rum."

"You promised us a story, cousin Marian,"  
said Richard, glad to turn from so painful a  
subject; "tell us one about old times; I like  
those best."

"Tell about war," said James.

"About Indians," said Fred.

"About when you was a little girl like me,"  
said Annie.

If the gifted Marian had one power in per-  
fection, it was that highly valued but rare gift  
of telling stories. There was a long low seat  
in the kitchen, which they called a "settee,"  
It answered the purpose of a wood box and a  
sofa in the winter evenings, and being painted  
bright red and varnished, it looked like a good  
natured face in the fire.

On this the children used to sit for hours  
and listen to cousin Marian's enchanting stories,  
which were usually the thrilling realities  
of history dressed in her own glowing thoughts.  
Sometimes she recited an old fairy tale, or some  
wild legend of early times, but to-night the white  
plumed dove lay lovingly by her, and her eyes rested  
softly on its trembling breast, as it uttered those low moaning sounds, which  
nothing on earth can equal in plaintive sadness.

Marian's heart beat time to the mournful notes,  
for there were noble feelings striving against  
her woman's fearfulness; thoughts of poor  
sufferers in that wild storm—of their peril, and  
it might be of their death. She rose resolu-  
tely and said:

"I am going to find those beggars."

As she spoke she began to wrap a shawl  
around her, while her lovely face glowed with  
courageous feeling.

"Don't go," pleaded little Annie; "you'll be-  
ing all buried up in snow."

"God will take care of me, Annie," she  
answered, laying the blue-eyed dove in the  
child's lap.

"You shall not go alone, cousin Marian,"  
said Richard, whose better feelings were awak-  
ened by a little reflection.

"I'll carry the lantern," said James, for  
rough boy as he was, he knew how to admire  
her heroic resolution, and he knew the peril of  
such an errand.

While they are hastily wrapping coats and  
cloaks around them, we will follow the beggars  
on their lonely path.

\* \* \*

That house looked some like our home,  
didn't it, pa?" said the pale, sad hearted girl,  
as she looked back on the lighted house where  
her shelter had been refused them; "oh how I  
wish we were back where we used to live,"  
she added as the old man walked on silently.

"You have forgotten, flat'n't you that, the  
old place don't belong to us now," he answered,  
hastily; "don't worry about it, for we  
can't help it now."

"I know it," said she sadly, "we have home  
anywhere."

Oh, how mournfully these simple words were  
spoken, bearing the tale of a young heart  
crushed and blighted, of young hopes chilled  
forever. It touched the heart of the hardened  
father, and he drew his motherless child close  
to his side, murmuring:

"Poor dove, poor Isabel!"

Ay, the beggar girl bore that proud name,  
even as on God's earth and their path was lost.  
Faster came down the blinding snow

## Now Advertisements.

Concert—J. Johnson.  
Prairie Bloom Tobacco—T. Brown and Co.  
Stray—H. Willis.  
Baw Mill for sale—O. L. Boynton.  
Sale of Furniture—Seth Ashton.  
Credit Sale—J. Bowditch.  
64 Pine Trees for Sale—Seth Ashton.  
Notice—J. Crittenden.

## Travelling Agents.

Mr. JAMES WILLSON is our authorized agent for Uxbridge, Scott, Reach, and Maypois.  
Mr. DAVID GRAHAM is our authorized travelling agent east and north, to receive subscriptions and grant receipts for the same.

Now is the time to subscribe; money is plenty and prices for all kinds of farm produce range high.

The New Standard  
Newmarket, Friday, February 23rd, 1855

## To Our Friends.

In the course of a couple of weeks we shall have need of all the money now due from delinquent subscribers for the past and previous year. We hope, therefore, they will attend to this call—our expenses are heavy.

We direct attention to the sale of Mr. John Boenwick, advertised in to-day's issue. It will be observed that he has come to a sensible conclusion and one worthy of imitation.

Among our new advertisements to-day will be found one from Thos. Brooks & Co., Grocers Yonge-st., Toronto. We are again indebted to this enterprising firm, for the usual accompaniment.

The worthy Post Master on the Northern Railroad, Mr. McMillivray, has again assigned his place on the cars. We wish him better luck in future.

It is stated that the British Government have contracted with New York Butchers for 60,000 head of fat cattle, to be salted down and shipped for the Army in the East.

The sale advertised to take place at the residence of Col. Carter, to be sold elsewhere, will positively come off on the day mentioned. Parties desirous of purchasing good Furniture would do well to attend.

We omitted to mention last week, that a collision took place on the Northern Railroad, near the Richmond Hill Station, of two Freight Trains. Happily no person was injured; but the damages were estimated at \$10,000. The accident, to a great extent, was unavoidable.

PATRIOTIC FUND.—A public meeting on behalf of the Patriotic Fund, takes place in Sharrow on the 2nd proxime, called by the Reeve of East Gwillimbury, Mr. Stiles, Esq. No doubt there will be good attendance, and the people will show by their liberality how deeply they sympathise with the sorrows of the Allied Army in the East.

It is rumored that Hon. J. Ross, Geo. E. Cartier and Francis Hincks, lately met with A. T. Galt, B. Holmes and J. M. Grant, at Portland, to complete the lease of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad to the Grand Trunk. Now we may expect to hear of some strange revelations in stock-jobbing.

The Calets of Newmarket Section, No. 42, purpose holding a public meeting on Thursday evening next, the 1st proxime. We understand several speeches will be delivered—recitations given—and select pieces sung by a choir of juveniles. The meeting takes place in the Christian Chapel, at 7 o'clock p.m.

The Annual Meeting of the Newmarket Branch Bible Society, will take place on Friday evening next, the 2nd proxime, at 7 o'clock p.m.—Rev. Laelian Taylor, General Agent of the Upper Canada Bible Society, and other rev. gentlemen, are expected present to address the meeting. We presume it will be announced by hand-bills, where it will be held.

## The Coalition and the Opposition.

The Hamilton Spectator, an avowedly conservative journal and a supporter of the present Coalition Government, has lately published the Rouge Political Platform, with the view, no doubt, to excite sympathy and urge support to the existing nondescript Administration.—As usual with that Party he opposes the liberal principles of the Rouges and denounces the Opposition from Upper Canada with whom they have generally worked. The Colonist, too, joins in the crusade, and wonders how members from the Upper Province can unite with the Rouges without any "violation of principle or loyalty." Surely these journals cannot be so blind to common sense and reason as not to know, that while they may unite on leading principles there may exist wide differences in detail. As a proof of this we find adverse opinions were held by the leaders of one of the strongest Administrations that ever existed under Responsible Government in this Colony. The Baldwin-Lafontaine Ministry—so far as Upper Canada was concerned—were pledged to the settlement of the Reserve Question; but Lafontaine was opposed to action being taken, and the Bill for their abolition was introduced by a private member of that Administration and not as a Ministry! Because, therefore, the Opposition from the Upper and the Rouges from the Lower Province do not agree on all points, is no argument in favor of disagreeing altogether; neither is it an expression of "disloyalty," or a "violation of principles." The following extract has been published in the above journals, as the Rouge Platform; whether it is a correct copy or not we are unprepared to say:

Education general as possible.

Agricultural progress: establishment of model farms.

The colonization of the wild lands to be brought within the reach of the poor.

The free navigation of the St. Lawrence.

Freedom of Trade as full as possible.

Reform of the Judiciary; Decentralization of the Judiciary: Codification of the Laws.

Postage Reforms; Free Circulation of news-papers.

The Administration of Government less expensive than at present; Reduction of salaries in all the branches of the public service, and of the number of employees.

Parish municipalities.

Decentralization of power.

## Meeting of Parliament.

Parliament meets to-day (Friday), and we shall soon see with what degree of favor the recent changes in the Administration will be received. From all the information obtainable through the Lower Canadian journals, the new leader of the Coalition, for that part of the Province, will not be able to obtain the general support received by Mr. Morin; in the event of this proving true, we venture to predict a speedy overthrow of the present Ministry. Mr. Morin possessed the confidence of a very large portion of the members of the Lower Province; and it was through his influence that the Coalition obtained a working majority. Should the new leader, therefore, fail to secure the general support accorded to the subject, together with a statement of some

general proceedings:—

"A few minutes after the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne in town this morning, February 2nd, his lordship sat for the Chancellor

of the Exchequer, who came to Berkley-square a few minutes before 11 o'clock. The right honorable gentleman remained in consultation with the Marquis until 11 o'clock, at which time he proceeded to the residence of Mr. Sydney Herbert, in Belgrave square. The Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, remained in consultation until nearly one o'clock, when the noble Marquis proceeded to the residence of Lord Russell, in Cheatham place, with whom he stayed till 11 o'clock. On leaving Lord John Russell's, the Marquis of Lansdowne called upon Lord Palmerston, with whom he remained in consultation until two o'clock. On leaving Lord Palmerston, the noble Marquis proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where he had an audience of the Queen, who gave him audience; and if the electors of the County have any regard for themselves, any desire to show their independence and integrity, they will, without doubt, triumphantly return him.—Transcript.

Although the Marquis of Lansdowne, from his political connection with Lord John Russell, could not well avoid communicating with his Lordship immediately after his return from Windsor to-day, the rumor is that Lord Palmerston will immediately be entrusted with the duty of forming a Cabinet. It is said that his Lordship will be obliged promptly to execute the task. The number of Cabinet Ministers will be reduced from 16 to 10. In the last Ministry Lord Lansdowne and Lord John Russell had seats without offices. This expedient will not be resorted to.

The Cabinet of Lord Palmerston will consist primarily of his Lordship as Premier; Earl Grey, War; Clarendon, Foreign; Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Graham, Admiralty; Mr. Sydney Herbert will perhaps resume; and since the Duke of Newcastle's speech last night, there has been a very decided change in his favor, and the public would probably be pleased if justice were done to him, by resigning the seat of the Colonial Office to him. The remainder of the Cabinet would be selected in reference to the state of parties from the Liberal Conservatives and the Conservative Whigs, in accordance with Lord Palmerston's avowal Monday, of the coalition principle being independent.

Last evening there were two rumors in circulation at the West End. One is, that the Earl of Clarendon has been empowered to form a Cabinet; the other is, that this task has been assigned to the Marquis of Lansdowne, conjointly with Lord Palmerston."

By reference to the news found under our telegraphic head, which was received late yesterday, it will be observed that we were correct in our conjecture that Lord Palmerston would be Premier.

CHESHIRE PLACE, Jan. 23, 1855.

"MY DEAR LORD ABERDEEN:—Mr. Roebuck has given notice of a motion to inquire into the conduct of the war. I do not see how this motion is to be resisted; but as, it involves a censure upon the War departments, with which some of my colleagues are connected, my only course is to tender my resignation. I have therefore to request you will lay my humble resignation of the office which I have the honor to hold before the Queen, with the expression of my gratitude for Her Majesty's kindness for many years.

I remain, my dear Lord Aberdeen,

Yours very truly, J. Russell."

The noble Lord then goes on to inform the House what was the result of the above motion; the substance of which, is as follows:

"To that note I received no answer; but on the following evening my noble friend informed me that he had been to Windsor with my resignation, and that Her Majesty had been pleased to accept it with the gracious expression of her great concern in doing so. This, then, so far as this immediate statement is concerned, is my case with respect to my own conduct.—Those Ministers who believe that they can successfully oppose inquiry—who believe that they are right in respect to what has been done, and what is done, will be perfectly justified in taking the part of objecting to the proposed committee. I should have been out of place in such company. (Hear, hear.) But at the same time I must say, that I have heard there is a rumor, and I hope a true one, that the arrangement which I proposed in my first letter of the 17th of November, or rather in my subsequent letter—namely, that of placing the seals of the War Department in the hands of the noble lord, the Home Secretary, has been made. (Hear, hear.) I shall greatly rejoice if that is the case, for I believe it will be of great benefit to the country that my friend (Lord Palmerston) should hold that office. (Hear, hear.) I shall be glad to think that my retirement from office has in any way contributed to that change, and I believe it must in some degree have contributed to it; (Hear, and laughter;) for otherwise I have no doubt that my noble friend, Lord Aberdeen, with the fairness and candor which belong to him, and which I always found in him, would have answered the letter I have just read, by saying that circumstances have in some respects changed; that that which he could not honestly recommend to the Queen in November, he had thought necessary at the present time; (Hear, and laughter;) and that therefore my difficulty in opposing the motion of inquiry might be in some degree lessened, if not entirely removed. (Hear.) That cannot have been the case. This must have been a subsequent arrangement, and I shall be very glad if my retirement from the less important office, in the present conjuncture, of President of the Council, could have led to the appointment to the War Department of my noble friend the Home Secretary, of whom I cannot speak in higher terms than I have already used in my letters. (Hear, hear.) Having stated thus much with respect to my position and the position of the government, I have not regularly any right to go further; but as perhaps I shall take no part in the debate on the motion of the committee of the Hinks ministry, and as it is not my intention even to give a vote on the question, I may be permitted to say somewhat more in reference to the present state of public affairs. (Hear, hear.) I should state, in the first place, that I believe that all parties in this House, without distinction—for I will make no distinction whatever—are anxious that the war should be carried on, as the meeting at Leeds declared, by the most vigorous measures, until we can obtain a just and honorable peace. (Cheers;) and I repeat my opinion that those measures which are the most vigorous for the prosecution of the war, and those terms of peace which are most decidedly and unquestionably just and honorable, will meet with the most favor from all parties in the House. (Cheers.) I thoroughly believe that if any triumph attends to Lord Aberdeen's government will as heartily rejoice in that triumph as the government themselves?"

Since the above was in type, the following extract has reached us. It will be observed that it is expected Lord Palmerston will be entrusted with the formation of a New Ministry, assisted by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

True, there is a rumor to the effect that the Earl of Clarendon has been empowered to form an Administration; but this cannot be looked upon with any degree of certainty.—Here is the opinion of the London Times, on the subject, together with a statement of some

general proceedings:—

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The Cabinet of Lord Palmerston will consist primarily of his Lordship as Premier; Earl Grey, War; Clarendon, Foreign; Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Graham, Admiralty; Mr. Sydney Herbert will perhaps resume; and since the Duke of Newcastle's speech last night, there has been a very decided change in his favor, and the public would probably be pleased if justice were done to him, by resigning the seat of the Colonial Office to him. The remainder of the Cabinet would be selected in reference to the state of parties from the Liberal Conservatives and the Conservative Whigs, in accordance with Lord Palmerston's avowal Monday, of the coalition principle being independent.

Last evening there were two rumors in circulation at the West End. One is, that the Earl of Clarendon has been empowered to form a Cabinet; the other is, that this task has been assigned to the Marquis of Lansdowne, conjointly with Lord Palmerston."

By reference to the news found under our telegraphic head, which was received late yesterday, it will be observed that we were correct in our conjecture that Lord Palmerston would be Premier.

CHESHIRE PLACE, Jan. 23, 1855.

"MY DEAR LORD ABERDEEN:—Mr. Roebuck has given notice of a motion to inquire into the conduct of the war. I do not see how this motion is to be resisted; but as, it involves a censure upon the War departments, with which some of my colleagues are connected, my only course is to tender my resignation. I have therefore to request you will lay my humble resignation of the office which I have the honor to hold before the Queen, with the expression of my gratitude for Her Majesty's kindness for many years.

I remain, my dear Lord Aberdeen,

Yours very truly, J. Russell."

The noble Lord then goes on to inform the House what was the result of the above motion; the substance of which, is as follows:

"To that note I received no answer; but on the following evening my noble friend informed me that he had been to Windsor with my resignation, and that Her Majesty had been pleased to accept it with the gracious expression of her great concern in doing so. This, then, so far as this immediate statement is concerned, is my case with respect to my own conduct.—Those Ministers who believe that they can successfully oppose inquiry—who believe that they are right in respect to what has been done, and what is done, will be perfectly justified in taking the part of objecting to the proposed committee. I should have been out of place in such company. (Hear, hear.) But at the same time I must say, that I have heard there is a rumor, and I hope a true one, that the arrangement which I proposed in my first letter of the 17th of November, or rather in my subsequent letter—namely, that of placing the seals of the War Department in the hands of the noble lord, the Home Secretary, has been made. (Hear, hear.) I shall greatly rejoice if that is the case, for I believe it will be of great benefit to the country that my friend (Lord Palmerston) should hold that office. (Hear, hear.) I shall be glad to think that my retirement from office has in any way contributed to that change, and I believe it must in some degree have contributed to it; (Hear, and laughter;) for otherwise I have no doubt that my noble friend, Lord Aberdeen, with the fairness and candor which belong to him, and which I always found in him, would have answered the letter I have just read, by saying that circumstances have in some respects changed; that that which he could not honestly recommend to the Queen in November, he had thought necessary at the present time; (Hear, and laughter;) and that therefore my difficulty in opposing the motion of inquiry might be in some degree lessened, if not entirely removed. (Hear.) That cannot have been the case. This must have been a subsequent arrangement, and I shall be very glad if my retirement from the less important office, in the present conjuncture, of President of the Council, could have led to the appointment to the War Department of my noble friend the Home Secretary, of whom I cannot speak in higher terms than I have already used in my letters. (Hear, hear.) Having stated thus much with respect to my position and the position of the government, I have not regularly any right to go further; but as perhaps I shall take no part in the debate on the motion of the committee of the Hinks ministry, and as it is not my intention even to give a vote on the question, I may be permitted to say somewhat more in reference to the present state of public affairs. (Hear, hear.) I should state, in the first place, that I believe that all parties in this House, without distinction—for I will make no distinction whatever—are anxious that the war should be carried on, as the meeting at Leeds declared, by the most vigorous measures, until we can obtain a just and honorable peace. (Cheers;) and I repeat my opinion that those measures which are the most vigorous for the prosecution of the war, and those terms of peace which are most decidedly and unquestionably just and honorable, will meet with the most favor from all parties in the House. (Cheers.) I thoroughly believe that if any triumph attends to Lord Aberdeen's government will as heartily rejoice in that triumph as the government themselves?"

Since the above was in type, the following extract has reached us. It will be observed that it is expected Lord Palmerston will be entrusted with the formation of a New Ministry, assisted by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

True, there is a rumor to the effect that the Earl of Clarendon has been empowered to form an Administration; but this cannot be looked upon with any degree of certainty.—Here is the opinion of the London Times, on the subject, together with a statement of some

general proceedings:—

"A few minutes after the arrival of the Marquis of Lansdowne in town this morning, February 2nd, his lordship sat for the Chancellor

of the Exchequer, who came to Berkley-square a few minutes before 11 o'clock. The right

honorable gentleman remained in consultation with the Marquis until 11 o'clock, at which time he proceeded to the residence of Mr. Sydney

Herbert, in Belgrave square. The Marquis of Lansdowne, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, remained in consultation until nearly

one o'clock, when the noble Marquis proceeded to the residence of Lord Russell, in Cheatham place, with whom he stayed till 11 o'clock. On leaving Lord John Russell's, the Marquis of Lansdowne called upon Lord Palmerston, with whom he remained in consultation until two o'clock. On leaving Lord Palmerston, the noble Marquis proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where he had an audience of the Queen, who gave him audience; and if the electors of the County have any regard for themselves, any desire to show their independence and integrity, they will, without doubt, triumphantly return him.—Transcript.

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## ENTERTAINMENT.

For the Rev. Fr. Honor to the Plough.

Com all ye jolly sportsmen, of courageous and bold,  
Thy labor all the winter long, through stormy wind  
And cold,  
To clothe our fields with plenty, and barn-yards to  
renew.  
We're crowned with contentment who holds the  
useful plough.

"Oh ploughman" says the Gardener, "don't count  
your tides with ours."

But walk into the garden and see them early flowers,  
See those curious borders, and pleasant walks to  
view.

There's no such piece of pleasure ground reformed  
by the plough."

"Oh Gardener," says the Ploughman, "no calling we  
desire—

For each man for his living all on his trade rely's;

If it was not for the plough, both rich and poor  
would sue.

For the bread that may be wanted, depends upon  
the plough.

Old Adam was a ploughman when ploughing first  
began—

The next that succeeded him was Cain, his eldest  
son;

Some of the generations the gulling still pursue,  
The bread that may be wanted depends upon the  
plough.

There is the wealthy merchant that ploughs the for-  
eign seas;

He brings both store and treasure for those that live  
at ease;

He brings fine silks and spices, and richest fruits also,

They're all brought from the Indies by virtue of the  
plough.

There is the wealthy captain, he will own to what  
is true—

That they cannot sail the Ocean without the painful  
plough;

They must have bread and biscuit, rice-pudding,  
flour and peas.

To feed those jolly sailors as they sail over the seas,  
Samson was a strong man, and Solomon was wise;

Alexander, far to conquer, was all that they could  
raise.

King David was a giant man and many thousand  
strong;

But none of these great heroes could live without  
the plough!

I hope that none is offended at me for penning this,

For it never was intended for anything worse;

For if you consider rightly, you'll find what I say,  
true,

"No trade that you can mention, can live without  
the plough."

WILLIAM POLLARD.

Napoleon's hat once fell off at a review,  
when a young lieutenant stepped forward  
and picked it up, and returned it to him.—"Thank you captain," said the emperor. "In  
what regiment, sire?" retorted the lieutenant  
so quickly as possible. Napoleon smiled,  
passed on, and forthwith had the lucky youth  
promoted.

When a man comes home and tries to bolt  
the door with a sweet potatoe, pokes the fire  
with the spout of the coffee pot, attempts to  
wind up the clock with his boot-jack, tries to  
cut kindling for his morning fire with an  
ivory paper knife, takes a cold potatoe in his  
hand to light him to bed, and prefers to  
sleep in his boots and hat, you may reasonably  
infer that he has been making the acquaintance  
of some very friendly people.

MOST ASSURANCE.—A Scotch thief having  
been proved in the Glasgow police court,  
lately, to have stolen a herring barrel from  
a man in Stockwell street, the principal  
accuser proceeded to address the magistrate thus:—"Deed, Sir, Baillie, the man, of  
the barrel is a great rogue. He stole my sign-  
board last week, and what does your honour  
think he did w't?" Magistrate—"That  
will do hard for me to say," Witness—"Well  
Sir, I'll tell ye. He brought it unto my ain  
Shop, w' my ain name on't and offered to sell  
me'st as he said, he thought, it would be o'  
maist to me than any body else."

Mickey, "asfer a date of cookin' an a pow-  
er of blarneyin'," persuaded Biddy to promise  
him her company to a sleigh drive on Sun-  
day last," but said he, "whin she w' all  
ready, an, I went to Fortes, devil a bit of a  
har' an, cuither could I git for love or money  
—he hadn't one to the fore at all! an, an  
be the same token whin I wudn't back to  
pacify Biddy, who shud I meat but herself  
an' that thafe o' the world Larry Dogans,  
dashing past me to the Falls, no less, may  
the devil go w' ye as thirver says I, to Dogans,  
but as fer Biddy darlin, may every hair  
in her red head be mowldy gaudles to light her  
soul to glory!" Mickey feels dad intirely.

Mr. EDITOR:—I used to be taught in my  
school days that tea was brought from China,  
but in these degenerated times of wooden  
hams, wooden neggs, wooden muskmelon  
seeds, and perhaps I might say, wooden heads  
(they used to be called "blockheads" in  
my day)—I have very little faith that much  
of our tea comes from the Celestial Empire—  
for on examining my tea grounds this morn-  
ing, I found them composed of peach leaves,  
pretty good sized too—pear leaves, &c., in  
short I was convinced that some ingenious  
Yankee had invented wooden tea. Let the  
tea drinkers put on their specks.

A DOLLAR FOR THE PRINTER.—A Ken-  
tucky paper says that it is becoming quite fash-  
ionable in that quarter to enclose a dollar with  
marriage notices when sending them to the  
printer. We think the custom is a good one.  
The Augusta Constitutionalist says that the  
example is worthy of imitation, and ought to  
be followed up everywhere, instead of sending  
them minus of any fee and the postage not  
paid at that.

Six dollars to a printer and a priest  
No sensible man can refuse,  
Five dollars to render him blest,  
And one to publish the news.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NEW STORE,

Next door to Mr. Reuben Robinson's, Prospect Street,

NEWMARKET.

TUE subscriber having commenced business ju-  
n the new and commodious STORE, two Doors  
South of Mr. Reuben Robinson's, on

PROSPECT STREET, NEWMARKET,  
Would respectfully intimate to the public that he is  
now prepared to offer for sale, on the most reason-  
able terms, a very complete assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,  
Suitable for the season; embracing a choice selec-  
tion of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Cobourg, Cashmere,  
French Dr. Launes, Circassian Cloth and German  
Wool Plaids, Clothing and Mousie Cloths. He has  
also, a general Stock of

GROCERIES,

Coincock's and other popular Medicines, and Goo.  
W. Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, Crocker,  
Glass and Cline Ware, Window Glass, Putty,  
Hardware, also, the very best English White Lead,  
Oil, Lamp and Machine Oils, Turpentine, &c. The  
subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, to  
merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—All kinds of Marketable Produce taken  
in exchange for Goods.

E. HUGHES.

Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1854.

### George & Son's COPPER & IRON

This Subs. offers his services as Agent for the  
sale of the above celebrated Pens, and is author-  
ized to sell at Wholesale at the Manufacturer's Price.

Newmarket, Dec. 21, 1854.

R. H. SMITH.

1854

Glothing and Fancy Goods.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform his  
customers (the loyal habitants of Toronto and sur-  
rounding country), that he has received his NEW  
GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

Of superior style and quality; having been purchased  
in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash,  
and imported by himself direct, which enables him to  
submit an assortment, which for variety, style,  
and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.

He has also imported a choice assortment of Re-  
versible Cloths, which he is prepared to make up in the  
most approved style. Also, a splendid assort-  
ment of French and English Trimmings—Together  
with Cut Velvet and other Vestments.

*Leased Posts, London and New York Fashions,*  
have also come to hand; and persons desirous of being supplied with well made and Fashionable  
Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his  
stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Toronto, September 14, 1854.

6m-33

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter  
wear. The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete,  
amongst which will be found some very cheap goods,  
and every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies,  
Families, and domestic use.

Ready-made Clothing.

Men's Over Coats—Of Reversible, Beaver, White-  
ney, Milton, Savony, Lion Skin, Siliatin, Siberian,  
Satinet, Canada Whitney, Ettole, and other  
Clothes.

Frock, Dress, Tag, Shooting and Business Coats—Of Broad-  
cloth—Men's Shooting Coats—Of Reversible,  
Beaver, Whitney, Milton, Savony, Lion Skin,  
Siliatin, Siberian, Satinet, Canada Whitney, Ettole,  
Men's Fests—Of all the above materials; also in  
Satin, plush, Velvet, Silk, Mohr Antique, and other  
fashionable materials.

Men's Trouers—Of Cloth, Cassimere, Dosskin,  
Tweed, Corduroy, Moleskin, Canada Tweeds, Ettole,  
Satinet, and other fashionable materials.

Boy's Coats—All sizes and all materials suitable  
for Canadian Winter wear. Boys' Yests and Boys'  
Trousers.

ALSO A DECENTLY CHEAP LOT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which he is selling at a great sacrifice.

100 pieces Prints (yard wide),

fast colors, " " " " " 5d. per yd., worth 73d.

250 pieces Prints (yd. wide),

fast colors, " " " " " 9d. "

250 pieces Prints (yd. wide),

fast colors, " " " " " 10d. "

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide),

fast colors, " " " " " 9d. "

100 pieces Heavy Gingham 53d. "

50 pieces Bonnet Ribbons 7d. "

50 pieces Muslim De Jane (yard wide) " " " " " 9d.

100 pieces Factory Cotton, 3d. "

500 do do 5d. "

100 do White do 4d. "

100 do do 5d. "

100 do do 7d. "

50 do Striped Shirting 4d. "

100 do do 8d. "

500 bundles Cotton Yarn, 4s 6d.

100 Filled Shawls, " " " " " 16s 6d.

500 Scarf Shawls, " " " " " 11s 3d.

500 pairs Blankets, " " " " " 11s 3d.

All Wool Plaid Mornies, Cobourgs, Orleans and  
other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Crapes, and  
materials for mourning; Table Linen and Towels;  
Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Fdinges, Collars, Sleeves,  
Neck Ties, Veils, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Velvets,  
Silks, Bagging and Brown Linens, and all other de-  
scriptions of Dry Goods. NO SECOND PRICE.

JAMES LEISHMAN,

(Late Burgess & Leishman.)

Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the  
Old Court House, Toronto.

M. LEISHMAN & CO.,

Dundas St., London, C. W.

Toronto, Sept. 21, 1854.

33m-6

FARMERS READ THIS.

E. R. HENDERSON,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crock-  
ery, Patent Medicines, &c.,

WILL open in a few days, at the

BRITANNIA HOUSE

NEWMARKET,

A large and splendid assortment of FALL GOODS,  
of the latest styles, which he guarantees to be of  
the best quality, and which will be disposed of at  
the lowest possible prices: to consist in part of

COBOURGS, MOREENS, ORLEANS,

Cashmere, Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Diapers, Damask  
Shirting, (White and Colored,) Ticking, Neck-  
chiefs, Kid and Woolen Gloves, Hats, Half-Hats,  
Intarsions and Edgings, of all description; Ribbons,  
Dress, Cup and Bonnet Trimmings, well assorted, &c.

ALSO—

In a few days he will open a general

Clothing Establishment of Ready-  
Made Clothing!

For which the highest price will be paid; also for

BUTTER and Eggs, at the

BRITANNIA HOUSE, Main Street, Newmarket.

E. R. HENDERSON.

Newmarket, Aug. 31, 1854.

1854

Provisions of all kinds, Bought and sold.

E. R. H.

thankful for past favors, would still

elicit a share of Public Patronage.

For examination !

The subscriber will take all kinds of Farm Pro-  
ducts in exchange for Goods—and all Goods sold at  
City Prices.

E. R. H. thankful for past favors, would still

elicit a share of Public Patronage.

Wanted, 200 Bushels of OATS!

For which the highest price will be paid; also for

BUTTER and Eggs, at the

BRITANNIA HOUSE, Main Street, Newmarket.

E. R. HENDERSON.

Newmarket, Aug. 31, 1854.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.